### PARAGUAY.

LOPEZ-MR. WASHBURN'S STATEMENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Str: Pending the investigation now going on be fere the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, in relation to Paraguayan difficulties, it had been my intention not to appear in print, or to publish anything bearing on those matters; but having observed that a desperate attempt is being made by the friends and admirers of that fratricide, priest and bishop killer, that murderer of all foreigners, and exterminator of his own people, Francisco Solano Lopez, to forestall public opinion by a bold and shameless system of lying, I think it a duty to myself and the other victims of the despots inhuman barbarities to make a brief statement.

I propose first to notice a statement that has appeared in a great many newspapers, that during this investigation, Commander Kirkland of the Wasp testified that after I had escaped from Lopez's power with a part of my Legation, and was on board his vessel, Mrs. Washburn had stated at the dinner table in my presence that there had been a conspiracy in Paraguay to depose Lopez and set up his brother Benigno in his place. And it is added: "At this remark of his wife, Minister Washburn looked up and frowned unpleasantly at the lady. Commander Kirkland noticed the statement of Mrs. Washburn and the horror of her husband at the unexpected disclosure, and exchanged glances of wonder with a gentleman who had come from Buenos Ayres with him in the capacity of interpreter. The disclosure of this conversation of Mrs. Washburn is said to have produced a very strong impression on the Investigating Committee."

In reply to this, I have to say that it is false in every respect. It is false that Mrs. Washburn ever said there was a conspiracy, for neither she nor any one else who has escaped from the hands of Lopez believes there had been one. It is also false that anything occurred in the Committee, as stated above. What Capt. Kirkland did state was, that one day when I was not present, Mrs. Washburn said that there never had been any conspiracy, but there was a plan to depose Lopez, and for his two brothers to succeed to power. He also said that the remark was so conflicting with what I had said in the presence of Mrs. Washburn, and with her concurrence and corroboration, that it surprised him, and he did not know what to make of it. He, thereupon, without asking any explanation of the discrepancy, either of her or me, reports it, with true eavesdropping fidelity, worthy of his friend Lopez, to his chief, Admiral Davis. But, as if aware that his story was so absurd that nobody would believe it on his own statement, he brings an affidavit from a friend of his by the name of Davie, who, he says, was present at the time and heard the remark of Mrs. Washburn. What this Mr. Davie was on board the Wasp tor I never knew. Kirkland alleges that he had him as interpreter, translator, &c.; but, as Kirkland himself talks Spanish as fluently as he does English, he did not need a translator, and the inference is that he took him up for the very purpose he has been put to-to be a spy and a convenient witness. This fact of his bringing an affidavit from this ready witness is a confession that his story was so abourd that he did not expect it to be believed on his own testimony. He brought no affidavits to the truths to which he testified. Why did he, then, to this statement ?

Soon after the return of Admiral Davis to Buenes

Ayres, after the rendition of Bliss and Masterman to be sent, at the dictation of Lopez, as prisoners, to be tried as my accomplices in the imaginary plot, it was given out and circulated through the press of this country that he had discovered irrefragable proof that a conspiracy had existed in Paragnay, and that I was the head of it. Of course this report came from the Admiral or from one of his two officers, Ramsey and Kirkland, as they were the only persons of the squadron who had any interviews with Lopez or anybody in his camp. Yet each and all of these naval heroes were asked the question by the Committee if they had any evidence of any peron who had been in Paraguay before and through the war, and who had escaped from Lopez's power, that there ever had been any conspiracy, and they were all forced to admit that they had nothing except the alleged remark of Mrs. Washburn, which Kirkland admitted was in direct conflict to all the rest of the conversation had with her or me while on board the Wasp. Admiral Davis, it is true, not having his keeper, Ramsey, at hand to warn him from such folly read an extract from one of my letters to Benitez (Lopez's Secretary of Foreign Affairs whom he afterward executed as a conspirator) in which I stated I was all in the dark in regard to the strange proceedings that were going on around me, but that from the very strong measures which the Government was taking I was convinced that something unusual had been discovered. Leaving Washington last evening I find in The Herald's dispatches a long account of what transpired before the Committee yesterday. The materials of this tissue of misrepresentations were evidently furnished by Gen. McMahon. By this it appears that he made the same stupid blunder as Admiral Davis by attempting to Brove from my dispatches to Benitez that there had been a conspiracy. The quotation from them that he paraded most triumphantly was from a letter in which I was replying to a statement that a plot to assassinate Lopez had been discovered and frustrated. I did not believe it at the time; yet it was not for me to say so. Diplomatic usage and courtesy required that I should express my felicitations that he had escaped from such a danger, and this simple fact is paraded as evidence that such a plot really existed. though my only knowledge of it, as appears from the rest of the dispatch, was derived from Lopez's own Ministers. McMahon himself, however, would not say, though closely pressed by the Committee, that he believed that there ever had been any such plot or conspiracy as he tries to insinuate there was by a contemptible subterfuge through the telegraphic reporters. At one time, I admit, I did suppose a plot had been discovered, but what it was no one in my house had the most remote idea. But when the declarations from the tortured victims of Lopez were sent to me in which imaginary conversations with me were reported and numerous acts imputed to me of which I had never thought, dreamed or heard, and the charge of an attempt to assassinate made against men who I knew had never thought of such a thing, then I knew it was all false, and the whole thing was but a plan of Lopez to murder us all and then have such declarations as he might choose put forth as our confessions to justify him in the eyes of the world. That he would have openly and publicly executed me I never supposed, but I have the best evidence the nature of the case admits that he was anticipating the delight of having me brought to his hendquarters and tortured before his eyes, the climax of which would have been reported as an accident or suicide, and his own version of my "confession" would have been all the world would have known of my taking off. I know that the English and other foreigners about Lopez's camp were daily expecting to hear that I had been seized, and that then they, together with all others who might give evidence of my fate, in case they should ever, through the fortune of war, escape, would have been immediately sacrificed as a precantionary measure. But the arrival of the Wasp disconcerted the plans of the tyrant, for he could not then seize me without the fact being known throughout his whole army, and had the vessel returned without me, every one could have conjectured my fate, and he had no time to manufacture the other testimony and confessions necessary to justify himself to the outer world. It is to Gen. Webb I owe it that the Wasp arrived before it was too late. If the Brazilian Government had had nobody but Admiral Davis to deal with, the Wasp would have found no Minister there on her arrival. The cause of Lopez's bitter hostility to me I never knew till several months after I left Paraguay. It was this: When after the war had lasted for more than two years, and he found that the Allies would never treat with him; that at whatever sacrifice to themselves they would not telerate the existence, as the head of a neighboring vation, a Aespot who respected no laws, human or divine, he saw that, without the intervention of some breign Power, he must finally be overthrown. In this sress he learned, to his great relief, that the United States

so implicitly as to provoke unstinted abuse of me by the Allies, yet Lopez from that time became my bitter enemy. He thought that I should have had both the will and the power to induce my Government to espouse his cause, and by active intervention rescue him from the desperate situation into which his own folly and ambition had led him. But as I had neither the will nor the power, he was from that time accustomed, especially in his maudlin fits, to abuse me in the most gross and indecent terms. He did not allow this to appear, however, in his official relations, and I only learned of it long afterward. In the desperate attempts recently made to forestall public opinion so as to screen Admiral Davis and his inquisitors, Ramsey and Kirkland, it has been the policy of Lopez's admirers to represent him as having been grossly maligned by me and others. The statements put forward in his behalf are said to be the authority of my successor, Gen. McMahon. But this testimony is only of a negative character. Gen. McMahon can only testify that he didn't see anybody tortured or executed. Neither did I, and I was in the country ten times as long as he was. Yet I know, as well as if I had seen it, that thousands of people were inhumanly tortured and executed by that execrable monster. And all this was done, too, not for any crimes committed, but to forever silence those whose money he had stolen, and to give him the greatest delight of which his base nature is capable-that of inflicting the most infernal torture on his helpless victims. Even Gen. McMadon admits that this paragon President killed his bishop and a number of his priests, but whether he considers the killing of priests and bishops the proper diversion for a good Catholic ruler, he has not yet, I believe, informed

the public. The direct and positive testimony is all one way. All the witnesses competent to give any testimony from their own knowledge concur in their statements regarding Lopez's character, cowardice and barbarities. An attempt has been made to throw discredit on the testimony of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, on whose memorial to Congress the investigation was ordered. But their statements are corroborated by everybody else who has since escaped from the monster's grasp. Perhaps if I give their names I shall expose them to be slandered and villified as Mr. Bliss has recently been by the friends of Lopez in this country. And here I will endeavor to dispel the illusion

which most people are under that the cause of Lopez is the cause of Republicanism against monarchy. The government of Paraguay, from 1811 till now, has been more absolute and despotic than that of any king or emperor in the world, and it was the intention of Lopez on commencing the war to have himself declared Emperor of Paraguay if it should result favorably to his plans and he could annex sufficient territory to his dominions to give the country the appearance, on the map, of respectable dimensions. He once told me that Brazil had encouraged him to have himself declared Emperor, which he said it was perfectly easy for him to do. He even instituted an order of merit," after the manner of the French Legion of Honor, to the highest grade of which none but crowned heads and hereditary princes were eligible, and it is stated that "a model of an imperial crown was lately found among some articles of furniture of regal magnificence, ordered by Lopez in Paris, probably destined to be put in use at his coronation." His hope was that, having once been acknowledged by His Majesty Don Pedro as his "great and good friend and brother," the Emperor would then become his father-in-law by giving his second daughter to share his throne. Overtures of that kind were made, and during the time his hopes in that direction were most exalted he was intending to make his war for empire on the Argentine Republic, and make his territorial acquisitions from that country. But the Emperor, who was already aware of his ferocious disposition, would sooner have intrusted his daughter to a buck alligator in the river than to the tender mercies of Lopez. Greatly to his mortification and surprise, therefore, he learned through the newspapers, during the Summer of 1864, that the daughters of the Emperor were to be married to the grandsons of Louis Phillippe. From that time he was urged on in his imperial designs by Mrs. Lynch. This woman, the wife of a surgeon of the French army, he had picked up in Paris some seventeen years before. She bore him several children, and she indulged the hope that her son might be the second emperor, and she and her paramour be the founders of a dynasty.

It was with such intentions that Ithis champion of Republicanism commenced the war without having given any previous notice, and in a manner so savage, and in such utter defiance of the laws of nations, that Brazil could never treat with him without incurring deservedly the centempt of the world. And now I wish to give the testimony of some of the foreigners who were witnesses or victims of Lopez's barbarities. Let it not be said this is the testimony of the Brazilians-I give the statements of honest, respectable Englishmen, Germans, and others, of what they saw and suffered, and if any man shall deny them, I have only to say that he lies. Mr. R. von Fisher Trenenfeldt, the builder of telegraphs in Paraguay, a most reliable and excellent man, is one of my witnesses. He was at liberty when I left Paraguay, but when, some weeks later, he asked permission to leave the country on an Italian gunboat that had gone above the blockade. he was immediately arrested as a conspirator, taken to headquarters, and put on his trial. He escaped in the battles of December last. He thus describes his treatment: "I was told that the tribunal had many proofs that I knew all about the revolution; that I had received

money from Commandant Fidanza to maintain that revolution. I denied both accusations, which caused one of the captains to order a corporal to bring a pair of fetters, which, fortunately, they never put on me. . \* The judge assured me that the tribunal is perfectly assured of my guilt-that the tribunal never calls a person except he is guilty, to which I

answered that, so far as my knowledge goes, a trib-

unal has a right to call any person, but only punish

the guilty. With this the examination had an end,

and I was advised to regulate my soul with God, because my life would be short, and I was then taken again to my prison, and never saw anything more of judge or jury. I have to state that the Paraguayan tribunal was not furnished with a table, neither pen, ink, or paper. But you can see, dear Sir, that I have been the most fortunate of all the prisoners, because they never put me into fetters, nor did they use me with all the diabolical machines of the time of the Inquisition, with which they pressed out and forced all the other foreigners to confess and affirm that there really had been a plan of revolution, and that all of them had been members of it. Early in the morning (Dec. 21) there came a body of officers and priests to our place, and Commander Marco read a list of about one-third of the prisoners, who had to step forth, and by everything it was evident that then was the solemn moment of what the Paraguayans venture to name an execution of justice. Then the called prisoners formed a circle, Commandant Marco read a short sentence, the priests took them to confession, a body of soldiers took them a few steps into the thicket of the wood, another pause of silence, and a musketvolley finished all. It will interest you, dear Sir, but deeply afflict you, to know the names of some of the persons of that day's execution. There were among them Benigno Lopez, the brother of the President; Barrios, the brother-inlaw; the Minister Borges, the Bishop, the Portuguese Cardinal Leiti Pereira, Col. Alen, Capt. Fidanza, the very old mother and wife of Col. Martinez, and the Priest Borgado. We also had as companion prisoners the sisters of the President and the other brother, Col. Venancio Lopez. These were taken and shut up, each one in a cart, and carried off I do not know where. \* \* Lopez, when he took to flight toward Cerro Leon, ordered an adjutant, with a list of all the old and new prisoners to

he learned, to his great rener, that the content sides he skulked away from a lost battle-field to give by the Allies, and though I obeyed my instruction.

he skulked away from a lost battle-field to give orders for all the prisoners who could not be taken away for further torture to be indiscriminately

be killed wherever they might be found. But we

fortunately had hooked it already, and all I know is that the adjutant, with his list, is taken prisoner by the Brazilians. and I escaped a second condemnation

butchered.. At the time of his last great rout in which forty-four English, the most of them women and children, escaped, he gave his usual order to massacre them all. But fortunately for them the officer sent to perform this cheerful task found some abandoned liquors and got drunk before executing his orders. In the meantime the Brazilians came up and rescued them.

The account which these poor people gave of their sufferings while in the hands of Lopez was most heart-rending. Surgeon Turnbull, of the English gunboat Cracker, has published in the English newspapers a detailed account of their condition and sufferings. I quote the following extract from his letter: "All the foreigners who have now escaped confirm the worst that has been said of the frightful atrocities of Lopez, and speak of the terrible suspense they have lived in for months, nay years, past. To those who take any interest in this war, it will suffice to say that they one and all speak in favor of Mr. Washburn, the United States Minister, and condemn his successor, Gen. McMahon."

Mr. Eden and his wife, who lived five and a half months in the Legation, were among those who escaped at this time, and Mr. Eden gave a long account of their terrible sufferings while in the hands of Lopez, that was published in The Buenos Ayres Standard. In this he says he believes there never was any conspiracy, and that his wife, who attended Mrs. Washburn dur-

was published in The Buenos Ayres Standard. In this he says he believes there never was any conspiracy, and that his wife, who attended Mrs. Washburn during her illness, never heard of such a thing. Had he been as eager to scent treason and serve Lopez as was Capt. Kirkland, perhaps she might have discovered as much as he did.

Col. George Thompson, who was Lopez's principal Engineer, and the real hero of the war, and who surrendered as prisoner at the fall of Angostura, has published a book giving the military history of the war. In this book he denounces Lopez as a "monster without parallel," and as cowardly as he is cruel. In speaking of the massacre, described above, by Truenfeldt, he says, "these executions took place in sight of Lopez's sisters, who had been horribly beaten, no one knew why, and who were sent off to the country in carts."

in sight of Lopes's sisters, who had been horribly beaten, no one knew why, and who were sent off to the country in carts."

Of the courage of Lopez Col. Thompson says: "Lopez had never been under fire before these last days of the war, and thus he can hardly be said to have been so, as he was always either out of range or protected by the thick mud wall of his house. During the last days of December he repeatedly swore to the troops that he would stay and conquer or die with them there. On his going away, therefore, almost without smelling powder, the menthough so well trained to think everything he did as perfectly right, yet felt disgusted with him, and I have heard many of those who were taken prisoners descant on his cowardice."

Speaking of the motives of Lopez in torturing and murdering so many innocent people, Col. Thompson says: "There can be little doubt that the object of Lopez in all this was to get into his hands all the money, public and private, existing in the country; and that at the same time he profited by the opportunity to put away every one against whom he had the least spite. The robbery of the Treasury was a thing impossible to be done in Paraguay, except by himself, on account of the manifold system of espionage always at work, especially in this department. After ordering all the public moneys to be deposited in his own coffers, and most probably buried in different parts of the country, he had every one who had anything to do with the Treasury or public offices, or with his private stewardship, taken down to the army and murdered, so that there is no one alive now who has the remotest idea where the Paraguayan treasury money is, except himself. All the merchants and others who had any money were treated in the same manner."

Mr. Alonzo Taylor, another Englishman, long resident in Paraguay, and a man of excellent character, who was, with nearly every other respectable person in the searchty.

a statement, made after his escape, "the greater number of the prisoners suffered tortures of all kinds number of the prisoners and the cope with such as the cope with such as the cope with a grayana, flogging, and hunger. Many of these unhappy men, who had been put to the torture, died, sometimes five or six a day, from the agony and starvation."

I have a great mass of testimony all of the same general character now lying before me. It contains the evidence of perhaps 50 different witnesses of the monster's cruelties. There is perfect harmony throughout the whole of it. No one knows anything about the conspiracy except that hundreds of for-eigners and nearly all the better class of natives were tortured and executed for being engaged in it. were tortured and executed for being engaged in it. But I will give the testimony of only a few of the others. Dr. Wm. Stewart, a Scotchman, who, for many years, was the physician of Lopez, and who was more with him, and knew more of his character and intentions than any one else who has escaped from his clutches, writes as follows in a letter to me, dated the 20th of June last: "I notice with indignation what you say of the calumny of the press on your arrival in the States, and I cannot feel satisfied that they have only ceased to persecute a satisfied that they have only ceased to persecute a man who did all that any man could have done in your awfully-critical situation to defy such an unscrupulous despot, from whom a mere hint would be enough to deprive you of your existence and to submit your family to unspeakable horrors."

"As to how far Mrs. Lynch is to be held responsible for her share in the barbarities of Lopez, my belief is that she urged him on to make war; that she never lost an opportunity before or after the compensement of the war to poison the man's mind. is that she irged nim on to make war; that she never lost an opportunity before or after the commencement of the war to poison the man's mind with hatred and jealousy of every person of merit; that she always approved of the severe justice exercised by Lopez, and would tell him he was too good; she increased as much as she could his natural cowardice, for she knew nothing pleased him better than to be told that his life was in danger from ter than to be told that his life was in danger from assassination; she lost no opportunity of scraping together everything of value which was to be found in the Treasury or in the sanctuaries of the country. I know she enconraged everybody to believe in that pretended conspiracy, and on these occasions I have sometimes caught her eye, and I am sure, from her confusion, she was convinced of the falsecood she was supporting.

I do not doubt but her prepared by generations yet unborn in memory will be cursed by generations yet unborn in

that unhappy country.

"You ask my opinion of the origin of the idea of a conspiracy in Lopez's mind. I have gone into this matter minutely in some papers, which, on recovering, I will send to you. We must go very minutely into the smallest circumstances connected with that herrible tragedy. The shades of the departed recover us who have escaped their fate to make a comquire us who have escaped their fate to make a com-plete expose of the whole affair, as Lopez knew per-fectly well that the whole charge of conspiracy was without foundation."

I will try and do my share in this righteous work! Many of these murdered victims of Lopez were my intimate and dear friends. Their blood cries to me from the ground to vindicate them from the aspersions of Lopez and his miserable sympa thizers, defenders, and apologists who still are per thizers, defenders, and apologists who still are permitted to disgrace the naval service of this country and strut the streets with shoulder-straps that should long since have been torn from their shoulders. During a visit I recently made to England, I learned of the arrival of Gen. McMahon in Paris, and immediately it was reported through the newspapers that Lopez was a much-abused man and was stronger than ever; in fact, that he was in a position absolutely impregnable. It was also said that the English in Paraguay were contented and so well treated that scarcely any of them wished to leave. Since then Lopez has been driven out of his impregnable position with a loss of a large part of his army, and the most of the contented English have escaped. They have published in the Buenos Ayres papers the most harrowing accounts of the sufferings and cruelties experingers. lished in the Buenos Ayres papers the most harrowing accounts of the sufferings and cruelties experienced at the hands of Lopez, and have uniformly denounced him as an infamous monster. It was represented that some four or five who did not escape had the treatment reliable that the treatment of the list of the state followed the tyrant voluntarily. But since then another of the coluntary followers, Mr. C. H. Thompson, has escaped, and our Minister in Buenes Ayres writes now that he confirms all that had before been said of the atrocities of Lopez, and says that much remains untold. The most of these Englishmen called on Mr. Kirk on reaching Buenos Ayres, and they all, as he writes me, are my friends, and fully sustain me throughout, and condemn my successor. They say, too, that "one-half of the cruelties of Lopez have not been told." Of course they all say they do not believe there ever was a conspiracy. followed the tyrant voluntarily. But since

has caused the almost total extermination of his nation and people. Of the 800,000 who were alive when he came into power I doubt if there be 100,000 left alive, and there are not 2,000 adult men within his lines. I say that none of the testimony of those when be came into power I doubt if there be Allows left alive, and there are not 2,000 adult men within his lines. I say that none of the testimony of those eye-witnesses, whose testimony I have given, has been contradicted. McMahon cannot dispute it, for he saw nothing that Lopez did not wish him to hear. His admiration of Lopez and Mrs. Lynch was so evident that those "contented" Englishmen whom he met at headquarters, dared not confide to him their opinion of the tyrant or complain of their own treatment. The statement has been made and extensively circulated throughout the country that Secretary Fish fully approved of the course of Minister McMahon, and that he was to be sent back to the loving embraces of Lopez and Mrs. Lynch. The latter report I know to be false, and the former I will not believe without further evidence than has yet been given to the public. To approve McMahon is not only to approve Lopez and his violation of the American Legation and the imprisonment and torture of its members, but to indorse the hideous statement put forth all through the country in his name that the Emperor of Brazil, ex-President Bartolome Mitre, and other leaders of the Allies are as bad or worse than the demon of Paraguay.

How the Navy Department regards the conduct of Admiral Davis and his inquisitors, Ramsey and Kirkland, may be inferred from the fact that pending this investigation, and as if to show its contempt for Congress, and especially for the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Kirkland has been reinstated in command of the Wasp and Ramsey has been assigned to a fine position in the Washington Navy-Yard. What reward the Department will propose for Admiral Davis has not yet been made public, but I would suggest to Secretary Robeson that in his report to Congress he recommend that a medal should be struck in his honor having in relief on one side the likeness of the Admiral, and on the other that of his friend Lopez.

CHARLES A. WASHBURN.

THE STRENGTH AND DISPOSITION OF OUR SEA FORCES.

No further developments have been made in reference to the recent movements of our naval vessels, but it it is conceded by naval officers that the surmises of THE TRIBUNE are in the main correct, and that the future action on the naval expendition will depend only upon the action of Spain, and the decision of Congress. Rumor has it that a Spanish naval fleet of observation is about setting out for this side of the Atlantic, to aid their forces around Cuba and otherwise as circumstances may direct. In the present condition of affairs some facts in relation to the present status of our naval vessels in the vicinity of Spanish possessions will be interesting. The Atlantic Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral C. H. Poor, is concentrated about the Island of Cuba and is almost constantly being reënforced, and in a few days it will be stronger in ships and guns than any two squadrons we have inforeign waters. The following vessels at present

ments. After ordering all the public menesys to be despendent in its own offers, and most probably buried in ground anything to do with a deverable position in his own offers, and anything to do with a deverable position in his own offers, and surprised the property of the parameters of the country, are seed and put to the torture as a conspirator, thus described person and the country, arrested and put to the torture as a conspirator, thus described the protection of the public means employed by Lopez to "The torture is as follows, and this is how I suffered it! I sat on the ground with my knoca up; my leave the facility of the favorite means employed by Lopez to "The torture is as follows, and this is how I suffered it! I sat on the ground with my knoca up; my leave the facility of the favorite means employed by Lopez to "The torture is as follows; and this is how I suffered it! I sat on the ground with my knoca up; my leave the facility of the favorite means employed by Lopez to "The torture is as follows; and this is how I suffered it! I sat on the ground with my knoca up; my leave the facility of the favorite means employed by Lopez to "The torture is as follows; and this is how I suffered it! I sat on the ground with my knoca up; my leave the favorite is made to the suffered in the same ment of it."

"The effect it is at on the ground with my knoca up; my leave the favorite is more of them, tied together in a bundle, were then put on the favorite means employed by Lopez to the minute of the put of the suffered to the put of the pu flag ship Franklin, mounts 39 guns and is commanded, by Capt. C. R. P. Rodgers; Richmond, 15 guns, Capt. J. E. M. Mullaney; Plymouth, 8 guns, Capt. W. H. Macomb; Juniata, 8 guns, Commander S. B. Luce; Sabine, 35 guns, sailing frigate, Commander J. G. Walker. Making a handsome squadron of five vessels, mounting 106 guns. The United States steamer Yantic has arrived at the Navy-Yard from ner anchorage in the bay. All of her officers are sick with the Chagres fever. She will probably go out of commission as soon as possible, and be laid up in ordinary. Officers are being ordered to the Alaska, 12 guns, now fitting out at Boston.

# METHODIST MISSIONS.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY-THE BOARD OF MAN-

AGERS. Pursuant to adjournment from Monday, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church met yesterday at 3} p. m., at the Methodist Rooms, No. 805 Broadway. Bishop Thompson of Evanstown, Ill., occupied the chair, and the Rev. Dr. Terry was Secretary. The minutes of the previous day were read and indersed. The committee appointed to draft resolutions submitted nine, which, with a few slight alterations, were adopted. The most prominent points secured by these resolutions are the holding of a similar convention next year, the raising of the Mission funds to \$1,000,000, the establishment of missions in Italy, Spain, and Mexico, and the ment of missions in Italy, Spain, and Mexico, and the holding of missionary conventions in every presiding elder's district. The meeting was then declared and yourned, and was succeeded by a meeting of the Board of Managers, when the Rev. Dr. Harris read the report of the General Missionary Committee. It detailed the operations carried on under the auspices of the Methodist Missionary Society in all parts of the world, together with the appropriations required for the ensuing year, as follows: For Foreign Missions, including exchange at 40 per cent, \$22,027.93; Foreign Populations, \$62,850; Indians, \$5,940; American Domestic Missions, \$75,000; Territorial Missions, \$13,000; Miscellaneous, \$75,000; to pay outstanding drafts not yet matured, \$139,482.07. Grand total, \$800,000. The appropriation for Liberia is \$11,000, of which \$1,000 is the salary of the Bishop there. A sum of \$12,280 is appropriated for Foo Chow in China; \$4,416 is the appropriation for Pekin; \$63,233 is the sum allotted to India. The Rev. Dr. Goodfellow, missionary from South America, spoke against the proposed discontinuance of one of the missions there; the Rev. Dr. Curry complained of the practice of returned missionaries living here for three or four years on the funds of the society without doing anything, which he termed a monstrous abuse. The Rev. Dr. Harris applopized for the returned missionaries and especially for Mr. Gracy, missionary from India, saying it was a mistake to suppose that any missionaries are idle pensioners on the Society for so long a period as four years. The Rev. Dr. Curry wanted the subject to be considered by the Board as being the fullest representation of the church. Finally it was decided to appoint a special committee of the Board to deal with it. Theifkey. Dr. Harris suggested the change of the fiscal year so as to make make it begin on Nov. 1 for the future, instead of Jan. 1, as hitherto. In deference to Dr. Hitchcock of Cincinnati the proposed change was deferred so as to come into effect after one year. H holding of missionary conventions in every presiding

# THE LAURENS-ST. IMPROVEMENT.

The following awards for damages have been made in the matter of widening Laurens st., from Canal to Amity-st., and extending the said street from Amityst. to the Fifth-ave.: Frederick H. M. Newcomb, \$31,298 Joseph W. Kellogg, \$8,905; A. Maoci, \$9,300; Michael Murphy, \$21,511; unknown owners, \$6,737; Nicholas Serf, \$487; Amos R. Eno. \$5,750; unknown owners, \$137,152; With this array of testimony, none of which has been contradicted. I think the public must be convinced that Lopez is the worst monster that ever afflicted the American continent, if not the carth. He has done what no other tyrant ever did, for he

### THE COURTS.

CINITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Alleged Attempt to Extort by Bogus Officers.—Frederick G. A. Keever and John W. Lalor were arrested and brought before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, charged by Edmund Duverger, a Frenchman, with having attempted to defraud him out of about \$5,000 worth of laces. Duverger lives at No. 124 East Tenth-st., and is an importer and dealer in French lace goods. He alleges that, on the hight of the 13th inst. Keever and Lalor came to his house and represented themselves to be Custom-House seizing officers, sent to seize the laces in question for alleged non-payment of duty: that he refused to give up the goods when Keever showed a Custom-House badge; that he still refused, when Lalor drew a pistol and flourished it over his head; that he finally consented to take the goods and go with Keever and Lalor; that they took him to the St. Charles Hotel, to room No. 15, and put the goods in that room; that he acquainted Frank Howe, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, with the facts of the case, and Howe deputed A. Brush and Thomas R. Toole, two of his assistants, to arrest Keever and Lalor, which they sneceded in doung. Keever, who says he is a clustom-House broker, and denies all the allegations of Duverger, was committed in default of \$6,000 bail for an examination on Priday next. Lalor, who says he is a clerk in the office of the Naval Officer, was discharged on his own recognizance to appear as a witness against Keever.

A Mulineer Committed.—William Carroll, a seaman on the American ship Florence J. Campbell on her late passage from Wilmington, N. C., to this port, has been hold by Commissioner Shelds to await the action of the Grand Jury, it having been shown by Oscar St. John, the captain's life.

Discharge of Luckey,—Nelson J. Luckey, the claim agent who was charged before Commissioner Betts with having withheld \$100 extra bonty money from a discharged colder named Richard Day, has been discharged the Commissioner Sheids. Henry Wood of No. 2 Park-row, — Emerson of No. 266 UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

matter over for one day, in order that the revenue to officers who had given the receipts might explain how they came to issue them.

The Swiss Extradition Case.—In this case, in which the liberation from custody of Francois Farez, an alieged fugitive forger from Switzerland, is sought on habeas corpus, the return of the U.S. Marshal that Farez was held by virtue of a warrant issued by Commissioner Newton, was traversed by counsel for Farez, and the traverse replied to by counsel for the Swiss Government. Testimony was introduced for the purpose of showing that, under the laws of Switzerland, the offense that Farez is, charged with is, at the most, a fraud, and not a forgery, and is not, therefore, an offense covered by the extradition treaty between Switzerland and the United States. Pending the introduction of rebutting testimony to show that the offense charged is forging, both under the laws of Switzerland and the United States, an adjournment was had until this afternoon. The question was whether the falsifying of a commercial document in Switzerland by any one other than a merchant—the alleged fugitive is not a merchant—was an offense

week of her engagement in Boston she was to appear as Zerina in Fra Diavolo. She was also congratulated on her success by Mr. Peter Richings, Mr. Campbell, and other members of the company; was frequently encored, and at the close of the performance was called before the curtain. On her arrival in Boston Miss Waldron again appeared in the same character, and was well received by the public and the press. She remained in Boston until the 25th of December without making another appearance, and then returned to New-York by direction of Miss Richings, where she demanded \$100, or two weeks, salary, of the agent of the company, which he refused The plaintiff then brought suit in the Marine Court for the recovery of the amount claimed, and secured a verdict in her favor. The defense of Miss Richings was that the success of Miss Waldron was factitious, and that therefore she could not be continued a member of the troupe. A motion for a new trial was denied by Judge Curtis, and an appeal was then taken to the General Term, based on the ground that Miss Richings, being a married woman at the time the services were rendered in Philadelphia and Boston, the enabling acts of this State had no application, and if the laws of Pennsylvania or Massachusetts in regard to married women applied, the plaintiff should have proved them at the trial. This objection was answered by the plaintiff scounsel, quoting a number of decisions in this State, showing that if a party desires to avail himself of the benefit of any law of another State he must at the trial produce proof of it, as he would of any part of the case; and Miss Richings's counsel having failed to do so, even if such a law existed to her benefit, she could not now ask the Court to notice it. It was also urged that, being a married woman, a judgment could not be rendered against her in personam, having no relation to her personal estate. It was shown on the trial, however, that she owned and managed the opera, which constituted her separate estate; and by the laws of this S

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Refusal to Discharge a Bankrupt.—In the matter of Abraham Newman, a bankrupt, whose discharge was opposed on the ground that he did not, during the whole of the year 1867, while engaged in the furniture business, keep proper books of account, Judge Blatchford has decided that the proofs show that the books were not properly kept, the ordinary entries found in books of account not being made in them, and he, therefore, refuses to grant a discharge.

The Alabama Claims.—In the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, argument has been finished in the case of John N. Cushing et al. agt. John Laird, ir. This was a suit in Admiralty growing out of the depredations of the Alabama, the libellants seeking to recover from the respondents, as the builder and owner of the Alabama, the damages they sustained by the destruction of their ship Senora, Dec. 26, 1863. Process of foreign attachment having issued, whereby property of the respondent was attached, the garnishees moved to discharge the attachment on the grounds: first, That the respondent is a non-resident alien, and is not nor never was personally within the jurisdiction of the Court. Second, That process of "foreign attachment" in actions in personam, under the second rule of the Supreme Court in Admiralty causes, is in the nature of a penalty issuing only against defendants who abscond or conceal themselves to avoid service of process. Third, That, under the eleventh section of the Judiciary Act, and subsequent kindred statutes, this process is inapplicable to the case of one never personally within the jurisdiction over the person, and is, therefore, inapplicable in this case. It was urged in opposition by the libellants that the process of foreign attachment, as employed in the present instance, causa jurisdictionis, was one familiar to the civil law and admirality practice from the most ancent times, and that in this country the question was readjudicate, having been settled by the Supreme Court, and was no longer open for discussion. The Court t Refusal to Discharge a Bankrupt .- In the

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM.

Before Clerke, Sutherland, and Cardozo, Justices.—Important to the National Guard.—Ariemus B. Johnson agt. Eminons Clark.—This was an application for an injunction to restrain the defendant as the Colonel of the Seventh Regiment from approving of the action of Fourth Company in expelling the plaintiff claiming that he had been transferred to the Fifth Company on June 5, 1863, and had ever since remained a member thereof, so that they had no authority over him; also, that he had never been properly summoned to attend before the Company Court-Martial of the Fourth Company, so as to make their action binding; and further, that the action of the Company in making such expalsion having been approved by the Colonel, and his action binding; and further, that the action of the Company, so as to make their action binding; and further, that the action of the Company, so as to make their action binding; and further, that the action of the Company is making such expalsion having been approved by Adjt. Gen. Marvin, the proceedings could not be revived. The defendant contended that the plaintiff had had due notice to appear before the court martial of the Fourth Company, so as to give it jurisdiction; that the action of the Colonel in disapproving of its proceedings was solely in consequence of an order from Adjt. Gen. Marvin, and that his successor, Adjt. Gen. Townsend, having zeroked these orders, he had a right to reverse his fortner action and approve of the plaintiff, argued that membership in the National General Paintiff, argued that the plaintiff, argued that membership in the National General Paintiff, argued that the plaint

tend before the court-martial was irregular in form and in not being served personally; that the provisions giving a Company a right to expel for non-performance of duty have been repealed by the amendments to the law forbidding discharges except for disability or expiration of cultatment; and that the penalty for non-performance of duty was not expulsion but a retention and extension of the term of cultatment; that by the action of the colonel in disapproving ithe expulsion, the action of the Company court-martial had been void, and would not be received; that by mittary law, although Gen. Marvin's successor might pardon or mitigate any punishment imposed by him, he could arraign the motives which induced the first decision, and that the action first taken upon the proceedings was conclusive, and the trial thereby completed. John Fowler, jr., for the defendant argued that the plantiff was duly summoned to attend the court-martial, but that as he was actually there this was immaterial; that the disapproval of the defendant was only qualified, and based on instructions from Gen. Marvin, which, having been abrogated by Gen. Townsend, left him free to act; that the right to expel has not been taken away. Decision reserved.

COMMON PLEAS\_TRIAL TERM

Before Judge Daly.—Insurance Law.—Adele Mayer agt. Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.—This was an action for \$3,500, the value of 18 boxes indigo, shipped by the brig Dos Hermanos from La Union to Panama, insured by the defendants, and lost by the foundering of the brig. The only defenses in this action were the unseaworthiness of the vessel when starting from La Union, and a departure by putting into Golfo Dolce. The testimony as to the seaworthiness was very conflicting. According to the defendant's testimony, she was very old and rotten, and much worm eaten; on leaving Panama she knocked off a portion of her false keel; on arriving at La Union a lot of lumber was placed in the hold to conceal the ship's bottom; that when they left La Union the ship was leaking so as to require pumping out every four hours—one witness said every two. One witness said he saw the captain in the hold under suspicious circumstances. The same witness says the sails were rotten. When they approached Golfo Dolce the Captain made evident preparations to desert the ship, preparing mast and sails for their boat, placing a keg of water in her, and continuing and perfecting those arrangements after leaving the guif. The plaintiff's testimony was that at La Union the owners had: the vessel surveyed; the putting in of lumber was merely a preparation at Realijos for the carrying of a dry cargo of a valuable nature. When the vessel started she required but a few minutes' pumping twice a day; that they met some heavy weather—not actually a storm, but strong winds—and after discharging a portion of his cargo at Realijos he found that the brig steered wildly, and that she leaked a great deal. He shifted such cargo as he could at sea to bring the brig in trim, and then ran to Gulfo Dolce to complete the trim. After doing so, the vessel leaking little, he ran out after taking in fresh provisions; but as soon as outside the vessel leaking little, he ran out after taking in fresh provisions that he owners and that that that was the main fact to be p

Refore Mr. Justice Cordozo-In re Crawford Before Mr. Justice Cordozo—In re Cramjora alias Eagan.—The habeas corpus of the man who was arrested as Luke Eagan, the Chautauqua burglar, but who claims to be a different man, came up to-day in Room No. 13, Judge Cordozo's private room. It is reported that the petitioners traversed the return, denying that the man had been removed from Mr. Kennedy's custody before the writ was served, and that the matter is adjourned to Friday.

Before Mr. Justice Jones.—Stockholders' Liability.—Vincent agt. Bamberg.—In this case, reported in The Tribune yesterday, the jury found for plaintiff a verdict of \$817. SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM.

### CRIMINAL.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, be-At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, be-fore Justice Mansfield, Joseph Hecht of No. 282 East Houston-st., was charged by F. Jamison, dealer in kid at No. 137 Crosby-st., with having in his possession a quan-tity of kid skins worth \$99, which Jamison recognized as having been stolen from his place on the night of the 9th ultimo. Hecht was held for trial.

Dennis H. Wattemeyer of No. 233 East Thirty-Dennis H. Wattemeyer of No. 255 East 1 intry-sixth st. was assaulted in the street yesterday by James Williams, who stole his watch, worth \$25. Williams was caught, taken to the Tombs, and committed for trial... Edward Reilly and Francis Frazer, both of Brooklyn, were committed yesterday on the charge of breaking late the liquor store No. 12 Duane-st. on Monday night, and stealing a quantity of currency.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, before At Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Ledwith, Thomas P. Lynch, age 16, living at No. 512 Washington-8t., was held in default of \$500 bail to answer for having entered the store of Louis Zullart, at No. 265 West Thirty-fourth-8t., and attempting to steal from the money drawer \$500 in currency. Officer McConneil of the Tweetieth Precinct detected the would-be thief. He acknowledged having intended to rob the drawer, and said that "Slop" told him that he would break his back if he didn't do it.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, John Becker pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and at the request of the District-Attorney he was sent to the City Prison for six months.... Two well-dressed and respectably-connected youths, named William Campbell and Francis McGuire, each indicted for the first offense, were sent to the Catholic Reformatory... Magnus Levy, a boarding-house operator, was found guilty of having, in connection with a confederate, stolen goods to the of about \$450 from the premises No. 16 Varich-place of 11th of last September, and sent to the State Pristive years. The Court then adjourned until to-day.

## COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT-GREEN	CAL TRIEM - NO CHICHUAT
SUPREME COURT	-SPECIAL TERM.
12. Galinger agt. Galinger. 29. Bartiett agt. N. J. Steam Nav. Co. 27. Denovan agt. Heynor. 28. Higginson agt. Faynor. 29. Higginson agt. Faynor. 29. Mush agt. Soutter. 20. Mut. Protec. Life Soc. agt. Murray. 21. Boyce agt. Chester. 22. Coit agt. Campbell. 23. Henning agt. Atl. Ina. Co. of. St. Louis.	7304. Beamish agt. Woodbridgs. 305. Mailer agt. Haller. 307. Horland agt. Thompson. 308. Daff agt. Kempp. 309. Allen agt. Perare. 310. Nichols agt. N. Y. Con. RR. 311. Wolfe agt. Brinckerhoff. 312. Machado, jr., art. Hudson. 314. Kurshesdt agt. Mindelbaum. 314. Same agt. Same. 315. Knapp agt. Sargeut.
SUPREME COUN	T-CHAMBERS.
50. Hoyt et al. agt. Johnson et al. i 41. Booth et al. agt. Gomoude. 61. Mason agt. Childs. 62. Hill agt. Day and others. 63. Brink et al. agt. Germania Fire Insurance Co.	111. Sampson et al agt Baldwin et al. 112. Matter of Guire agt. Vanho venburgh. 113. White, jr., agt. Guilleanna- et al. 114. Same art. Same.

67. Brink et al. agt. Germania
Fyre Insurance Ca.
68. Same agt Hanover F. In. Co.
69. Same agt Niagara F. Ins. Co.
70. Same agt Republic F. In. Co.
71. Savage agt. West Shore H. R.
R. Co.
25. Patterson agt. Bloomer.
26. Smith et al. agt. Livermore
et al.
27. Ashans and ora agt Adams.
166. Conger agt. McCaffry.
167. Gannon agt. Keenan.
168. Paine agt. Paine.
Call.
182. Hashak agt. Chickhans.
193. Adomnon agt. Keenan.
194. Fash agt. Fash.
1952. Wood agt. Pacific Fire In. Co.
1952. Wood agt. Pacific Fire In. Co.
1952. Wood agt. Pacific Fire In. Co.
1953. Sheerer et al. agt. Stern.
1954. King et al. agt. Stern.
1956. Sheery agt. O Brien, Sheriff.
1951. Braisten et al. agt. Brummer.
1952. Lollan agt. Hern.
1953. Allen agt. Reimers.
1953. Lollan agt. Haskins.
1954. Dollan agt. Haskins.
1954. Dollan agt. Haskins.
1958. Nat. Bk of N. H. agt. Woisse
1959. Allen agt. Reimers.
1977. Van Norden agt. Lynch. sh ff.
1959. Allen agt. Reimers.
1978. Kain agt. Kelly. Sheriff.
GENERAL SESSIONS.—William Lyons, robbery;
1960. McRivalue ag. Pros. 646.
1979. Henry Williams. Alfred Mellon, felonions assault and battery; Louise
1989. Mallen agt. Reimers.
1979. Van Norden agt. Herschei.
1979. Wood agt. Proc. 646.
1979. Allen agt. Reimers.
1979. Van Norden agt. Hynch. sh ff.
1979. Allen agt. Reimers.
1979. Van Norden agt. Hynch. sh ff.
1979. Allen agt. Reimers.
1979. Van Norden agt. Hynch. sh ff.
1979. Mellon agt. Reimers.
1979. Van Norden agt. Hynch. sh ff.
1979. Mellon agt. Reimers.
1979. Van Norden agt. Hynch. sh ff.
1979. Mellon agt. Reimers.
1979. Van Norden agt. Lynch. sh ff.
1979. Mellon agt. Reimers.
1979. Van Norden agt. Lynch. sh ff.
1979. Mellon agt. Reimers.
1979. Van Norden agt. Lynch. sh ff.
1979. Mellon agt. Reimers.
1979. Van Norden agt. Lynch. sh ff.
1979. Mellon agt. Reimers.
1979. Van Norden agt. Lynch. sh ff.
1979. Mellon agt. Reimers.
1979. Van Norden agt. Lynch. sh ff.
1979. Mellon agt. Reimers.
1979. Van Norden agt. Lynch. sh ff.
1979. Mellon agt. Reimers.
1979. Van Norden agt. Lynch. sh ff.
1979. Mellon agt. Reime

113. Kain agt. Kelly. Sheriff.

GENERAL SESSIONS.—William Lyons, robbery;
Henry William, Alfred Mellon, feloniona assault and battery; Louise
Kayser, Martin Allen, Henry Jackson, Samnel Mack, Frank Louise
Kayser, Martin Allen, Henry Jackson, Samnel Mack, Frank Louise
Adouate Green, John Nolao, Patrick Haler, John H. Gross, and John
Murphy, grand larceny; John Gleason, Joseph Cohn, and Frank Gandy,
receiving stelen goods.

# THE GOLD EXCHANGE BANK.

GOLD CLEARING TO BE RESUMED ON MONDAY. The adjourned executive meeting of the Gold Board was held yesterday, its object being to receive a statement from the directors of the Gold Exchange Bank relative to its condition, and to decide on a time for returning to the clearing system, which was so sud dealy overturned during the panic. Mr. Jacob Russell, Cashier of the Gold Exchange Bank, sent in the follow. ing communication, which was read by the Secretary :

ing communication, which was read by the Secretary:

N. Y. Gold Exchange Bang, New York, Nov. 16, 1088.

J. F. Underfleil, eag. Provident N. Y. Hold Exchange.

Sim: The communication from Thea. P. Akers, Secretary, advising this Bank of the following action had by the Gold Exchange on the 15th inst. is received:

"Resolved, That the directors of the Gold Exchange Bank be requested to give a written report of the condition of the Bank; also, to report the names of parties who have failed to make good their statements of Friday, the 24th of September 1sst."

In reply to the first portion of the request a statement of the Bank is herewith given:

Cash on deposit in the Metropolitan Bank 613,496 65

Cash on deposit in the W. S. Trust Co. 25,300 66

Billy greelvable. 11,600 69

N. Y. State bonds with Bank Department. 11,600 69

Vault and factures. 4,200 00

Fines and commissions due. 5307,596 65